

















# RADIO

## Ace of Aces Inspects Oscillograph

## AMATEURS ARE GRANTED SHORT WAVELENGTHS

Decision Expected to Minimize Interference for All Radio Fans

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Upon the urgent application of the American Radio Relay League, the national association of radio amateurs, the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce has authorized supervisors of radio to amend amateur licenses on application of owners to permit the use of special bands of short wavelengths outside of quiet hours. This action removes many of the objectionable restrictions put upon the transmitting amateurs because of the necessity for co-ordinating with the broadcast stations, and at the same time minimizes interference problems affecting both classes.

Within a few weeks, many amateurs, who have been using the wavelengths from 150 to 300 meters, will have adjusted their stations to operate on one or more of the new bands below 80 meters which will result in a further separation of the general broadcast and amateur wavelengths and a substantial decrease of amateur radio interference with broadcasting. The new wavelengths assigned to amateurs are—75 to 83 meters, 40 to 45 meters, 20 to 22 meters and 4 to 5 meters. The use of these bands is restricted to CW transmitters entirely.

The amateurs for whom the recent extension of "quiet hours" has been provided will find in these shorter wavelengths a solution of their problems as concerns the hours of operation, for the order to supervisors specifies that "quiet hours" need not be observed on any of the bands below 80 meters, although they must of necessity be continued in full force on the regularly assigned amateur waves of 150 to 300 meters. Amateurs are advised to take particular note of this fact.

## Radio Programs

FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 12

"At the Ho-Down" is the charming title of a little feature to be presented by WLW this evening. As might be assumed from the "Ho-Down" it will be a country party with all the effects possible. Jake Rutz's Pumpkin Vine Orchestra will play and Morton Stutson will announce. If you hear some odd sounds don't blame it all on regenerative sets. It may be the antics in the barn joining in the festivities.

The educational phase of the radio is slowly gathering headway. KGO, the most consistent broadcaster of a varied educational program but KDKA is coming along with some very good things from the University of Pittsburgh. They are giving an educational program on this date, although the subject has not been announced as yet. KDKA reaches out so far that anything of this nature that it transmits is bound to be heard. If you hear a rather unusual musical organization, this is a Welch male quartet. These singers are different from any of the other Anglo-Saxons there is a weird sort of a quality in their music that is truly delightful. They go in for male chorus singing to a great extent, and there are naturally good voices among them. If you would listen to a Welsh male quartet tune in to WMAQ.

WMAQ is giving one of a series of talks by the United States Civil Service Commission, the public will realize the tremendous amount of money that the Government pays for its civil service, they would be more than anxious to learn of work done by this service in order to get a more comprehensive view of the money collected in the form of taxes is spent. Therefore, tune into WMAQ and see what you can learn.

## Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 12

WMAQ, Springfield, Mass. (887 Meters)

5 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.

6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

7:40 p. m.—Conley Plaza ensemble.

8 p. m.—Albert Cowles Players.

8:30 p. m.—A. R. Campfire at Mechanics Building, Boston.

WFAI, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City (462 Meters)

7:30 a. m.—Zanzone.

8 p. m.—Alma G. Hunt, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Marian Hammen.

Arthur Behm, popular singer and pianist; stories for children by Mrs. Birdall Otis Peck.

8 p. m.—Dinner music; joint recital.

WJZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (887 Meters)

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6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

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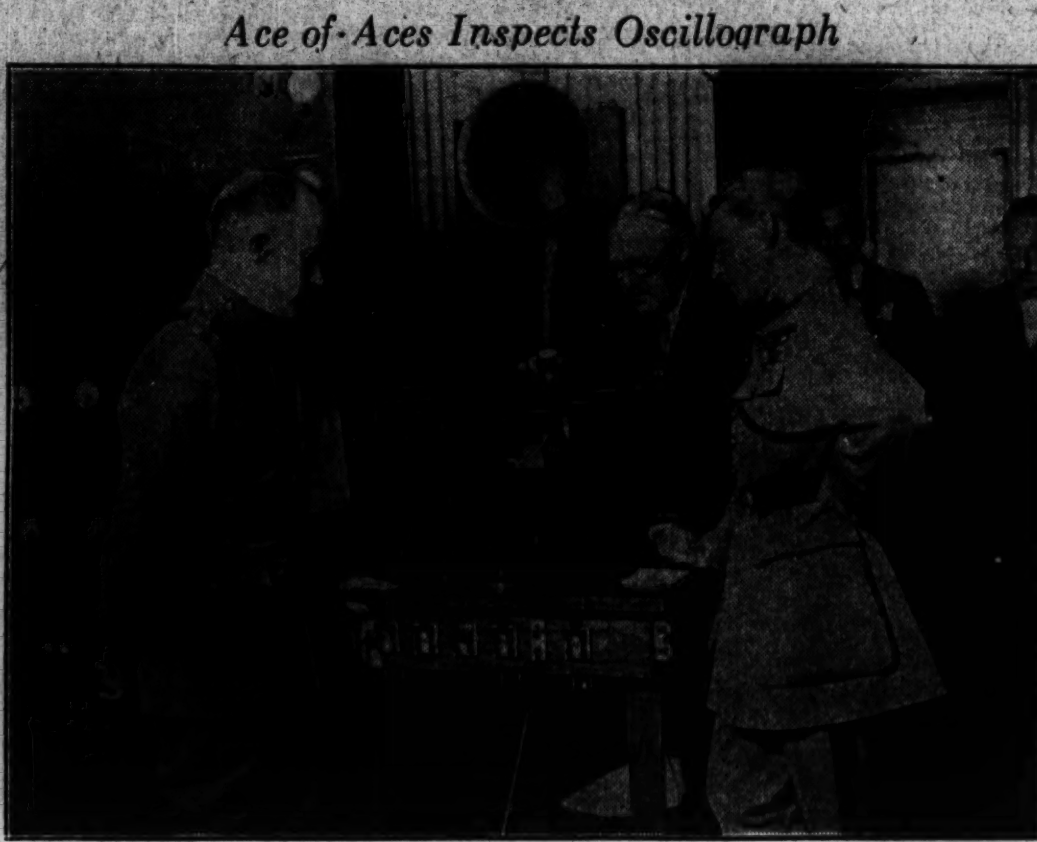
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8 p. m.—Dinner music; joint recital.



Capt. Charles Nungesser, French Ace of Aces, With Guyonmer and Ponck Stood Out as the Three Greatest War Flyers France Produced, Is Seen Watching the Oscillograph in Action at WJZ.

of Elsie McCall Parsons, soprano, and William H. Stamm, tenor; the Rev. H. C. Drexel, caller; The Gold Dust Twins; May Singh Breen and her Synopsors.

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## WJZ OSCILLOGRAPH REMARKABLE DEVICE

Sound Waves Shown Passing Through Antenna

As a background for the photographing of famous personalities the oscillograph at WJZ seems to have taken first place in the radio field. There is no particular reason given for this. Unlike the ordinarily posed artistic photograph it is not a case of beauty of line or form or other items of technique that inspire this departure from the commonplace.

Ever since WJZ opened and this oscillograph was installed a series of photographs have been coming in to this office showing a number of members of the "Famous People I Have Met" club trying to learn the intricacies of the oscillograph. We were down there some time ago and stood looking at this machine for an hour but no one took our picture. The camera was probably not in working condition that day.

This oscillograph is a machine which shows how the sound waves look as they pass through the antenna. A series of bright, sharply defined lines move gaily in and out from either side of the center. The operator watches this and if the lines are covering too great an area he knows that the sounds will be distorted so a reduction in the power at that point is made.

Capt. Charles Nungesser, the famous French ace of aces is seen in the accompanying picture. He doesn't look a bit different than when we met him at Nice, on the Riviera, shortly after the armistice except that instead of merely the ribbons of the many medals he had won, he wore the medals themselves, and you may well believe that not much of the left side of his tunic could be seen. His Croix de Guerre had been lengthened so much to accommodate the many palms he had received, each one for an additional act of merit, that it reached from up near his shoulder to his belt. He had just finished radioacting a talk on his experiences when the accompanying picture was taken.

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## Indian Radio Company Plans Chain of Imperial Stations

Four Plants Under Construction—Hope to Communicate With Great Britain

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 2.—Organization of a radio company styled the Indian Radio Telegraph Company, Ltd., has been registered in Bombay with a capital of 50,000,000 rupees. They will erect radio stations in order to complete the great chain of Imperial radio stations. They propose to erect four beam systems to work in four different directions for the beginning and expect to establish communication with Great Britain within a few months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31 (Special).—A company under the name of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company, Ltd., with a capital of 50,000,000 rupees (about \$9,000,000), has been registered in India for the purpose of erecting a large wireless

station near Bombay," according to Vice-Consul Winfield H. Scott, of Bombay, India, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The report continues:

Messrs. F. M. Chintoy & Co. of Bombay are organizing the enterprise, and have obtained all rights from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company (Ltd.), London. The proposed station, it is said, will be one of the most powerful in the world. The company has already applied to the Indian Government for a license to erect the station, which, it is understood, will be granted sometime during the latter part of the current year; the station is expected to be completed before the end of 1925. Sultan M. Chintoy, a member of the board of directors of the company, is to visit the United States during the latter part of September or the first part of October to purchase the necessary equipment.

It has been suggested to British radio fans that five shilling license, payable half yearly, would be a great convenience to them; but so far, no great enthusiasm for the idea has been aroused. My experience is that most of the evasions of the license regulations are by people who could well afford to pay.

Preparations for the new relay station at Nottingham are well under way, the power of the station to be 200 watts, and the wavelength round about 320 or 330 meters. The opening is being arranged for September.

Whatever the results of the B.C.C.'s experiments with 5XX it is not likely that a permanent high power radio station will be maintained at Chelmsford, Essex. A more central situation would please a larger public at no greater cost, so finally, no doubt, the B. C. superstation will be placed near London.

The inventors of the Undyne have now completed what they assert is the largest wireless receiving set in the world, and as a matter of experiment an attempt will be made to receive messages from Mars. The attempt will be made on Aug. 28, when

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Statesman-Author Among Books and Makers of Books

AS MINISTER in many cabinets, as Parliamentary leader, shaper of policies and legislation, as editor of the "Fortnightly" in its most brilliant days (1887-1892), editor of the monumental English Men of Letters series, and author of the standard studies of Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau, John Morley, I am bound to prophesy, will come to hold a secure and commanding position in our future appraisal of the Victorian Age. In his own brief and diffident summary in the preface to his "Recollections" he remarks:

"It has been my fortune to write some pages that found and affected their share of readers; to know and work on close the lives of men, and to hold responsible offices in the state; to say things in popular assemblages that made a difference."

But such a summary is absurdly inadequate. Think, just to cite one example of his relations, what it meant to influence the contributions written for him as editor of the "Fortnightly" by Arnold, Swinburne, Meredith, Gabriel Rossetti, Russet, Huxley, Paterson, Harrison, Dickey, Leslie Stephen, Pattison, Myers; to read and edit the manuscripts of such a galaxy of genius; to correspond intimately and with them personally. Was there ever such an editorial achievement as this?

The circle of his literary friendships, not to say intimacies, included, indeed, not only these men, but all the other prominent writers of the time from Carlyle down to the immediate present. As a very young man he gained the confidence of those much older who had made their reputations, and he lived to extend in his turn warm support and encouragement to young writers of the twentieth century. One by one these men live again in his words, fully mellowed, intimate, and often singularly complete portraits.

First in time comes Meredith with whom he often breakfasted at the "modest cottage in the Essex country in Surrey." The great novelist, says Morley, would come "to the morning meal after a long hour's stride in the tonic air and fresh loveliness of cool woods and green slopes, with the brightness of summer upon his brow, responsive penetration in his glance, the turn of radiant irony in his lips and peaked beard. Phobus Apollo descending upon us from Olympus. His voice was strong, full, resonant, harmonious." Even at this comparatively early period Meredith's personality "seemed to give new life, inner meaning, vivacity, surprise, to lessons from wholesome, honest, and to show a sparkling cataract of freshness on them all. Even the sight of a devoted worker persevering in an unglorified toil against clouds of difficulty was in itself no ordinary stimulus. My interest and love for a book as a book he had no share in; it was to him no more than a respectable superstition, with which for himself he had no more sympathy than Darwin had."

Loud and constant was his exhortation. No musical note from a lute, it was the call of the trumpet from living lips. Live with the world. No cloister. No language. Play your part. Fill the day. Ponder well and loiter not. Let laughter brace you. Exist in everyday communion with Nature. Nature bids you take all, only be sure you learn how to do without. And so on for many shining pages of vivid and priceless biographical and literary portraiture.

In similar fashion, Morley makes Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, August Comte, Maxmill, George Eliot, Victor Hugo, and many another stand forth in fresh, living colors. Particularly valuable, is his loving estimate of Matthew Arnold, "the man of letters," he affirms, "whom I should like to place in the front rank of my generation in serious drift, influence, importance, and social insight." And this picture reveals a neglected side of Arnold the man: "He was the most pleasing and sociable of companions, so diverse and well mixed were his gifts and interests. He had the first element of a good talker, he was a good listener; there was no slowness in accommodating his mood to yours; he really cared about what he was saying, and he supposed the same care in you; you felt both seriousness and charm. He did not willingly talk about nothing, which might seem a peculiarly modest merit, if it were not so uncommon. In a moment of unthinking dream, once earnestly assured him that if I could have chosen my lot, I would have chosen Wordsworth's among the lakes and fells. 'No, no,' he said, 'you would not; it was a peasant's life; you would soon have longed for us two to be dining together at the Athenaeum.'"

Nowhere was Arnold so delighted and delightful as in his Surrey cottage, joyous in the play of warm home affection; in watching the cedars, flowers, blossoms, lawns of his skillfully tended garden; in the faithful salutation of favorite bird or dog. A word of recognition for his work from people whose words were worth having gave him unaffected pleasure. I informed him that George Sand had told me that George Sand had said to him when she saw Arnold a good many years before, 'Il faisait l'effet d'un Milton en voyageant.'"

Of Hugo, Morley writes: "I revealed in his books as they appeared, and made his acquaintance one evening in days to come at his own fireside. By this time he had secured a royalty of station in the world's eye such as had fallen to no man of letters in France since the last years of Voltaire. His long dream of France a republic had at last come true. His many years of exile under our flag at Guernsey had given him the hale complexion of the sea, and he was of the sailor's build and air. No one else was there but Renan, just returned from Jerusalem. They sat down to a quiet meal, nodding his assent to the traveler's eager and picturesque story of the Greek and Latin Christians."

In the same sympathetic and conversational but penetrating manner Morley discourses of the three great thinkers of the eighteenth century, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Diderot, whom he made the subjects of three great studies, and set forth his view of the interpretation of the past. In sum: "These French studies we intended for an introduction to English miscellaneous readers of the points in the era of Aufklärung and emancipation across the channel, not wholly distant from that which was fast ripening at home. It made all the difference whether a young man started with a French or with Schopenhauer, and I am bound to think, if we had to choose, the first is the better for a Liberal career in life and thought than the other."

As for autobiography in the narrow sense Morley is most modest. "A personal story is soon told. In political records its main interest lies in the points at which it chances to touch weightier things besides the familiar matters of today. What arms did your man carry in the serious conflicts of his time? Did he let them rust, and trust for safety to his shield? What pace did he strive to keep with the revolving forces of the age?"

He should serve rather as the mirror of his time. He would also rebuke gently but firmly the mistaken contempt for the Victorian Age so rampant now in a younger and (it is to be feared) an irreverent generation. But he does not argue; his dignity and his purpose forbid. However the currents of his career swept him into the whirl of politics, his temper remained that of the man of letters who, as he quoted for his own motto, "does not look at things exactly with his own eyes"; who "has not merely his own impressions; but who, by passing impartially all streams of the thought of his age through his own mind" becomes the very epitome of that age. Perhaps John Morley will prove to be more than such an embodiment of the best of his time. Perhaps he will prove to be his best interpreter.

P. K.

## Green Candles

"There's someone at the door," said gold candlestick: "Let her in quick, let her in quick!" "There is a small hand groping at the handle," said the gold candlestick. "Why don't you turn it?" asked green candle. "Don't go, don't go," said the Heppelwhite chair. "Yes, stay where you are," whispered the white wall. "There is nobody there at all."

"I know her little foot," gray carpet said: "Who but I should know her light tread?" "She shall come in," answered the open door. "And not," said the room, "go out any more."

—Humbert Wolfe.

Slanting shadows of sunshine wash the beech trees encircling the foot of the Sussex Downs—tipping their coppery leaves with shimmering silver. The racing wind wanders laughingly among the branches, leaving the quivering foliage a tangled mass.

Beyond this red-tinted forest the Downs spread out in gentle, undulating dips and mounds; then suddenly they rise sheer against the pale azure sky, their horizon either dreamily veiled in sea fog, that twines and clings, or sharp and clear cut against the summer blues.

A glory of wild flowers scatters across these hills; after a sheeny carpet of bluish lavender sways to and fro, and the breeze wafts the rustling of a myriad harebells. Tall, feathery grasses grow side by side with pale-faced moon daisies; flaming scarlet poppies, sorrel, love in sickness, all flaunt their beauty over these vast hills.

In a leafy valley a quaint moss-grown village nestles, its crumbling ivy-clad church tower asserting untold hollows and nooks for many of the birds, who trill their joy. Under a belt of tall, dark fir trees looms a thatched cottage with tiny garden, a riotous tumble of brilliant flowers, where sleek fowls and an imperious cock of bright plumage peck and scratch in undisturbed freedom.

An elusive perfume of honey-suckle and roses floods the narrow, steep street that winds back into the mountains. Lastly a flock of sheep wanders down the sunlit slopes, browsing in the stubby grass, while the picturesque shepherd flings aside his crook, and, looking away into the blue haze, dreams endless dreams. Restless birds fan swiftly by, on their way toward the burning dome of the sky, or soar through the narrow gap in the hills that leads toward the sea.

The ancient bell of old Sompting church chimes the hour softly, its echo flying into the hills and mingling with the muffled rumble of traffic on the distant white highway. An orchestra of bees and birds clings round the shadowy woods that scramble up one side of the Downs to separate in a few detached trees that stand broodingly on the summit, now waving to the limitless, restless ocean, now bowing and leaning toward the rural peace below.

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feathery grasses grow side by side with pale-faced moon daisies; flaming scarlet poppies, sorrel, love in sickness, all flaunt their beauty over these vast hills.

In a leafy valley a quaint moss-grown village nestles, its crumbling ivy-clad church tower asserting untold hollows and nooks for many of the birds, who trill their joy. Under a belt of tall, dark fir trees looms a thatched cottage with tiny garden, a riotous tumble of brilliant flowers, where sleek fowls and an imperious cock of bright plumage peck and scratch in undisturbed freedom.

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## The Pillars of Hercules Overcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Greek historian Herodotus (about 484 to 425 B. C.) gives a vivid account of one of his experiences while traveling that seems to border on the ridiculous when viewed with our modern understanding, although it has every aspect of having been a very serious affair at the time it happened. Herodotus was in a ship which was driven farther and farther away from the land by an unfavorable wind, so that for many days the sailors were out of sight of land. This frightened them so much that they became frantic, making all manner of sacrifices and vows to their gods, and even lacerating themselves in order to gain favor with their deities. All this was done because the sailors were convinced that the world was a narrow strip of land, which was supposed to be limited by the Pillars of Hercules, and that the outer boundary of the earth—flat to their sense and belief—so that, unless the direction of the wind changed, they would be driven over the edge of the world and irretrievably lost!

Now, these sailors were not so much to blame as it may seem to us today; for evidently the maps that were then in existence had the Pillars of Hercules plainly set forth, and no one dared to explore the region beyond them. Of course, no one had ever seen these pillars, for what the map-makers had put on their maps was really only a mark of their own ignorance; but the map-makers were safe so long as no one had the courage to venture beyond the places indicated on their maps by these pillars.

It is not difficult to see that the Pillars of Hercules stood for ignorance and its concomitants, limitation and fear, the latter being always produced by the former. The Pillars of Hercules stood, therefore, teach us a lesson; for do they not show the dire effects of ignorance, and also the necessity of overcoming the evidence before the physical senses as a basis for reasoning? The pillars on the ancient maps represented nothing quite so much as the limiting effect of physical sense testimony, when unrestrained by scientific spiritual understanding. All the forms of limitation that have ever made mankind suffer are but the result of some kind of ignorance. In deed, the entire material universe is simply an expression of limitation, which humanity has acquired through spiritual ignorance. With the discovery and proofs that the earth is spherical, only a very little of human ignorance was dispelled; and the principal reason why our limitations continue is our refusal to look beyond the Pillars of Hercules which material sense is erect







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## PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR

## Considerable Profit-Taking Causes Reaction in Various Groups

Stock prices fluctuated unevenly at the opening of today's New York market, as railroad shares yielded to increased profit-taking. New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receded more than a point, and Missouri Pacific preferred lost ground in reflection of further efforts to block the merger of these roads. Motor and specialty stocks moved higher.

Irregular tendencies later were more pronounced as the market failed to absorb the growing volume of realizing sales. General Electric, which yesterday established a record high price, broke 1/2 point, and American Can fell 1/4 point.

Announcement of another reduction in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil opened the oil shares to a selling attack, with losses of 1 to 2 1/2 points recorded by Marland, the Pan-American oil issue and Atlantic refining.

Other issues which declined about a point included Du Pont, Colorado Fuel, Atchafalaya and Phillips Petroleum.

Foreign exchanges opened strong, sterling again breaking into new high ground for the year.

**Heavy Profit-Taking Sales**

Stock prices continued to sag during the morning under a large volume of profit-taking sales, which were particularly evident in the steels, rails, oils and equipments.

A number of specialties in which pools are believed to be interested, however, resumed their advance. Colorado Fuel, United Fruit, Associated Dry Goods common and second preferred and Sherwin-Williams first preferred rising 1/2 to 3 points, all at new high levels for the year.

S. S. Kresge recovered 9/16 of its 13-point loss of yesterday, while U. S. Industrial Alcohol, U. S. East Iron Pipe, Pullman and American Express climbed 1/2 to 2 points.

American Can, Baldwin, Crucible Steel, Producers and Refiners, American Water Works common and 6 per cent preferred, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal were among the score or more issues to react 1 to 2 points.

Rails were mixed with the establishment of a new high by Wheeling & Lake Erie common as one of the few features.

Call money opened at 2 per cent.

Renewed buying of the railroad shares stiffened the general list in the early afternoon. Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson and Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred rising 1/4 to 3/4 points, all at new 1924 highs, while New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Colorado Fuel, Coast Line gained about 1/2 points each. Associated Dry Goods extended its gain to 3 1/2 points.

**Bonds Advance**

Bond prices forced slowly ahead in today's early trading with French and Austrian issues responding to news from the reparations conference. Overturning of the \$25,000,000 Norwegian loan was reported by bankers when they closed the books of the issue at noon.

Action of Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, which showed a fresh display of strength today, was regarded as an indication that definite progress was being made in the "Nickel Plate" merger negotiations.

Although most of the Liberty bonds moved within narrow limits, the Treasury 4 1/2s sprang 10-32 to a new high record at 105.31, later slipping back to 105.24.

**Acceptance Market**

Spot, Boston delivery—

60-day days	2 1/2	2 1/2
90-day days	2 1/2	2 1/2
Under 30 days	2 1/2	2 1/2

Less known bills—

60-day days	2 1/2	2 1/2
90-day days	2 1/2	2 1/2
Under 30 days	2 1/2	2 1/2

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the following rates as follows:

Chicago	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2
Seattle	4 1/2
Portland	4 1/2
San Antonio	4 1/2
Denver	4 1/2
Omaha	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4 1/2
St. Paul	4 1/2
Des Moines	4 1/2
Sioux Falls	4 1/2
Wichita	4 1/2
Lincoln	4 1/2
Nebraska	4 1/2
Missouri	4 1/2
Illinois	4 1/2
Indiana	4 1/2
Ohio	4 1/2
Pennsylvania	4 1/2
Delaware	4 1/2
Maryland	4 1/2
Virginia	4 1/2
North Carolina	4 1/2
South Carolina	4 1/2
Georgia	4 1/2
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

A great deal of time and thought has been given in recent years to the problem of the political development of Asiatic and African peoples and to the political relations which should subsist between East and West. Nothing like so much time and attention has been given to the economic aspects of these problems. Yet today the economic is probably more important than the political.

### The Development of the Orient

Few people realize the vast change which is overtaking the whole social and economic fabric of the non-European and non-American world as a result of its contact with modern Western industrialism. Until recently the whole economic system of Asia rested upon hand labor. Machinery in any shape or form was unknown. The vast majority of the people lived in primitive village communities. In these villages most of the population worked at agriculture, while the simple needs which the farmers could not supply for themselves were met by the village bootmaker, or money lender, or blacksmith. Each village was almost entirely self-supporting and was economically isolated from the rest of the country. In good years there was prosperity. In bad years there was famine. There was no country-wide organization of production or distribution. The economic life of the land consisted in a vast number of self-contained cells.

A hundred and fifty years ago life in Europe or America was on substantially the same basis. Modern invention, however, and multiplied manufactures have completely transformed it. In most Western lands production and distribution are now so subdivided and specialized that no village, or even district, is in any degree self-supporting. They are but units in a huge piece of nation-wide productive organization. Moreover, in recent years this process of organization is becoming less and less national, and more and more international, in character. Every nation is becoming increasingly dependent on foreign trade for the supply of food or raw materials, or of commodities which it cannot manufacture for itself.

In Europe the advent of the industrial revolution resulted in a tremendous dislocation of economic life. It threw out of employment those engaged in antiquated methods and created slum areas peopled by the derelicts of the older systems who were not able to adapt themselves to the new. In Asia exactly the same process is taking place today. The cheaper and better manufactures of the West are slowly but ruthlessly crushing out the primitive industries of the East. The effect of the modern methods of manufacturing cotton in Britain and Japan on the hand-loom industries of India is fairly well understood, thanks to the agitation of Mahatma Gandhi. But that is simply an illustration of what is going on all along the line—in China and Persia, as well as India. The practitioners of the older methods of manufacture are being steadily driven out of employment to swell the slum areas in the towns and to add to the congestion on the land.

There is only one effective remedy for this state of affairs. It is not mere politics. It is the education of the Eastern peoples in the methods of Western economic production. The dispossessed hand-producer of India or China must either be taught to produce in modern factories where he will once more be able to manufacture at a competitive price, or he must be taught methods of agriculture which will enable the land to support far more people than is possible according to his old methods.

For the accomplishment of these ends three requirements must be fulfilled: Organized instruction from the Government, plentiful supplies of capital, and an active willingness on the part of the individual to abandon old methods and adapt himself to the new. It is not going to be easy to secure these things over so vast and so backward an area as Asia or Africa. Yet it is what really matters most to their peoples. At the moment what is needed is not more political experiments but solid application to the work of enabling the people to gain sound economic knowledge. This is essential if they are really to progress from their present status and to gain that stable economic foundation for their lives which is necessary if they are to exercise political power with intelligence and success.

Since Mexico is the only country in which sisal is produced in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the United States, the recent suit filed in the federal court by United States Attorney Hayward, to dissolve the Sisal Sales Corporation as an illegal conspiracy in restraint of trade, has a direct bearing on the agricultural sections of America, where binder twine, in the operation of grain harvesting machinery, is required in large quantities. If, as is alleged by the authorities, the American farmers have had to pay more than \$3,000,000 a year in increased prices for binder twine, then, when it is realized that more than 90 per cent of binder twine in the United States is made from sisal, the quadrupled prices since 1915 would appear to constitute an arraignment of facts that the Government justifiably desires to bring before the courts. The manufacturers of this twine, when taken to task by the consumers for the steadily advancing cost of sisal product, in their turn tell the farmers that the fault lies with the planters in Mexico.

### Mexican Sisal and American Farmers

Now, prior to 1915, according to the Government's statement, sisal planters in Mexico sold their product to binder manufacturers in the United States under conditions of competition. But in the summer and autumn of that year, the charges are, an agreement was entered into

between certain financial interests in New Orleans and the "Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Hanequen," a Yucatan corporation, to the effect that from that time on this corporation should purchase the entire sisal output of Mexico from the planters, import it into the United States, and, so the Government further charges, withhold it from the market as long as required to bring about its sale at the advanced price fixed by the parties to the agreement.

Farmers of the northwest and middle west, where the vast grain territories are the largest consumers of sisal, declare that there is no efficient substitute for binder twine in the operation of grain harvesting machinery, to which they add that without binder twine the successful harvesting of cereal crops on the present scale of production would be impossible.

Apparently, United States Attorney Hayward has assembled his material for presentation in court in such a manner that, should it be found that a monopoly actually exists in restraint of trade, dissolution of the concern charged as stated will be a natural corollary. The Sisal Sales Corporation, according to the Government, received a commission of 6 per cent on the gross sales of the Yucatan corporation in 1922, which totaled more than \$15,000,000. A profit of fully \$900,000 on an initial capital of \$1500 is said by the Government to have been made by the Sisal Sales Corporation in one year, and this exclusive of interest on its advances of money to the Comision. Figures like these need no comment.

The city manager system of government for municipalities has been tried in many places in the United States. It would seem to be a most sensible idea to run any city, whose business is from its very nature purely a business proposition, exactly as a private concern is managed. The chief difference between a city's affairs and those of a private firm or corporation is that in most cases the affairs of a municipality are on a larger scale and are more complicated than are those of unofficial establishments. This gives simply an added reason why the varied, intricate and big business of a city should be managed by persons who are chosen solely for their demonstrated ability to run large business affairs, and why the extraneous, wasteful and costly element of "politics" should be absolutely and entirely eliminated.

The city manager plan has had varying degrees of success and failure. This is perfectly natural. No system of government or management for either private or public affairs has ever been devised by man that was perfect or that worked the same in all places and under all conditions. In cities where the system has obviously failed, and where the people have not been persuaded by politicians to go back to the old ways of doing things simply for the benefit of the political workers, it is safe to assume that the trouble was that a plan of management was chosen that did not fit the local conditions, that the managers selected were not really efficient in business management, or that chances of outside control and interference, social, political or financial, were left in the system adopted, through which such ability as the manager might possess was hampered or negated. Similar conditions would prevent the success of any private business concern or corporation.

Knoxville, Tenn., offers an example of city management that has been such a striking success that other American cities might profitably study its workings. The taxpayers of that city have just been treated to a surprise that no doubt was very welcome and would fill the citizens of most municipalities with amazement. For they were awarded a rebate of 10 per cent in their 1924 taxes, paid and unpaid, the total sum amounting to about \$280,000. This comfortable rebate was paid out of the surplus accumulated in running the city's business by the city manager government in the financial year that began on Oct. 1, 1923. This, so far as Knoxville knows, is the first time that any city in the United States or elsewhere has paid a dividend to its taxpayers—i. e., its stockholders.

Besides this extraordinary dividend to the stockholders of the corporation of Knoxville, another result of the kind of city management the town has had will be that the tax rate will be reduced from \$2.44 to \$2.196, including a 20-cent tax for payment of interest on a floating debt of \$3,850,000 passed on to the present city management by the previous administration. This record spells efficiency. It means not only business ability, but it also denotes loyal daily and hourly application of business and financial knowledge to the interests of the people of the city.

It would seem to be an extremely sensible thing for the business men and taxpayers of other cities who are accustomed to continuously mounting tax rates and ever-increasing debts, with ever larger interest charges, to study the system used in Knoxville and find out how it was operated. It is much more comfortable and a lot wiser for taxpayers to receive dividends from their city business than to suffer from continually growing charges due to inefficiency and waste.

That a correspondent should write, as did Mr. Arthur Otis, of the exclusion of Communist speakers from American colleges as a repudiation of the fundamental of free speech, shows such a complete misunderstanding of both Communism and free speech that a brief statement of the essentials involved should help clarify the issue. In the first place, there was not, as Mr. H. G. Wells was mistakenly led to suppose, any question of the suppression of free speech in the colleges, unless, indeed, Mr. Wells and Mr. Otis believe that all

persons holding criminal views, and urging criminal acts, are entitled to present their peculiar notions before student societies.

There is not the slightest doubt as to just what the Communists propose, that is, all the members of the Communist Party, and all those subscribing to their platform. The basis of their doctrine is the simple statement that the institution of private property is all wrong, and that the wealth now in the possession of what is called "the capitalist class" should be taken from its owners by force, violence, or armed revolution, and distributed amongst those imaginary persons, "the proletariat," or propertyless class. This is exactly the same doctrine, as was previously pointed out on this page, as that of the burglar, the bandit, or the train robber.

The taking of property from its rightful owners, those whose labor has earned it, by violence, is, and always must be, a crime. Not merely a crime because of laws guaranteeing the right to own property, but a crime against the natural law that the producer is entitled to the ownership of his product. No amount of hair-splitting over the nature of property, or the power of the state to take private wealth for public purposes, can obscure the fact that the taking of property by force or armed revolution is essentially a criminal act. Does the fundamental of free speech require that the colleges be thrown open to the advocates of this particular form of crime, any more than defenders of arson, banditry, or burglary?

It will promptly be claimed by some advocates of what they term "voluntary Communism" that they do not advocate the use of force, but merely voluntary co-operation in establishing communally owned productive industries. Then why all this agitation? There is nothing in the laws of the United States, or of the several states, that prevents the establishment of co-operative farm colonies or manufacturing industries. Why do not these professed "peaceful Communists" go ahead and prove the superiority of their theories? That they are not doing this shows either that the theory is all wrong, or that its advocates do not possess the abilities necessary for making a Communistic colony or industrial enterprise a success.

Several days ago a story to the effect that the entire South American radio field had been released from an agreement with leading European powers and its development left to a large American corporation that promises immediate and extensive work in this direction was most probably read, classed with the overnight prominence of radio and promptly forgotten. Yet the facts behind that story carry the promise of a breaking of the bonds of ignorance among a great people.

Ever since the enormous continent of South America was settled, education of the masses has been practically an unknown thing. The so-called upper class families have had a more or less complete monopoly of even the simpler processes of reading and writing, with few exceptions. Thus with countless numbers of South Americans speech is still the only available means of communication.

Now comes radio. Radio appeals to people through the ear. Radio can reach these great masses by methods which they understand perfectly. The latest in world news, the opinions of noted speakers and writers, the edifying of political currents, reviews of the best literature, and a wealth of good music will now be available to all who will listen.

Hearing about good books will be an incentive to study how to read, so that these books and their contents may become their own. The evening gatherings will not discuss events six feet from the front door, but those depicted on the panorama of world activities. A new and vital interest in politics will be taken, and certainly this can only mean a bettering of living conditions and the creating of needed educational facilities. In short, herein is an opportunity for ignorance to be greatly lessened and the seed of knowledge planted.

In China, however, a different situation exists. That great country has steadfastly refused to recognize the possibilities of radio. In fact, the possession of a radio set in any form is punishable as a crime. China, too, has a great population, many of whom can only communicate by word of mouth. Here are two great countries, each with millions of people who can neither read nor write. One has accepted radio completely. The other has rejected it equally as completely. In the years to come each of these decisions will bear its fruitage.

Quite typical of Calvin Coolidge's method of doing what he thinks right and not bragging about it, but minding his own business, was his reply recently made to a question addressed to him on the completion of his first year in office as President of the United States. The question was: "What do you consider the outstanding points of your first year in office?" The answer was: "The general public is, perhaps, a better judge of this than I." One is reminded, however, of the student who, in a theological examination, was asked to distinguish between the major and minor prophets, and replied: "Far be it from me to distinguish between these holy men; nay, rather, let me give a list of the kings of Judah and Israel." Which he proceeded to do. And the story goes that he passed his examination.

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